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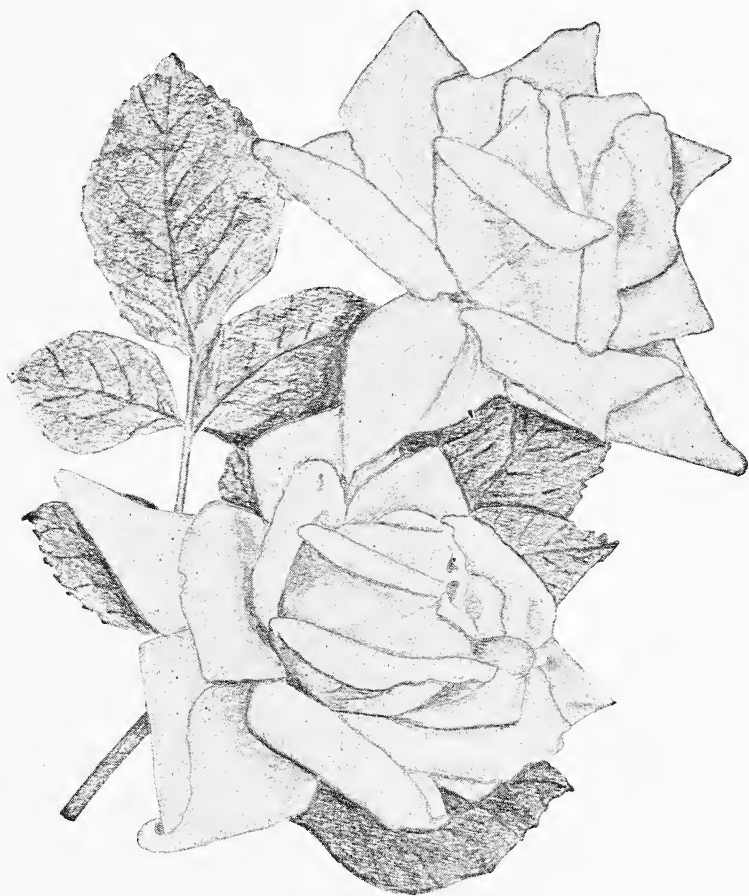
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1926

The Colorado Nursery Company

Established 1880 : Incorporated 1907



J. Q. JACKSON, *Manager*
Loveland - Colo.

OFFICE AND PACKING GROUNDS ON WEST EIGHTH ST.—PARK ROAD

What We Have To Sell

This Catalogue describes a Complete Line of Nursery Stock, that has been tested by us for hardiness and adaptibility to the climate of the Intermountain states, and is now standing in our fields here at Loveland, Colo.

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We are a Retail Firm and, as our business is largely confined to a trade territory with an altitude and climate similar to our own, we specialize in trees and plants of species and varieties that will thrive in that territory and grow no other kinds. We think we are better fixed to supply our trade with dependable trees and plants than any one located elsewhere and the success of customers with our stock bears out that opinion.

Any tree or plant, to be worth the planting at an altitude of 5,000 feet or more must be hardy. It must be hardy enough to resist low temperatures, sudden changes, dry winds, hot sun, dry soils and alkali. It would seem reasonable to believe that, when it has survived the years of its babyhood and grown to salable size under those conditions, it would be a decidedly better risk, when transplanted to another location of like altitude, than one that has not been so tried. Not all of them do survive those first few years and often as many as fifty percent are lost between the propagating beds and the packing grounds. But those that do make it and grow into thrifty young trees and plants have, we maintain, demonstrated that they are hardy and worthy of a place on the grounds of any property owner, anywhere.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON begins each spring April 1st, because that is as early as we have found it safe to handle the stock. All orders can be filled on short notice after that date or may be held on our grounds until May 15th.

With our three storage cellars, greenhouse, and packing rooms we are able to take care of our customers promptly and urge all who can to come to the nursery for their stock. You can see the trees before you buy them, save delay in shipping and save money.

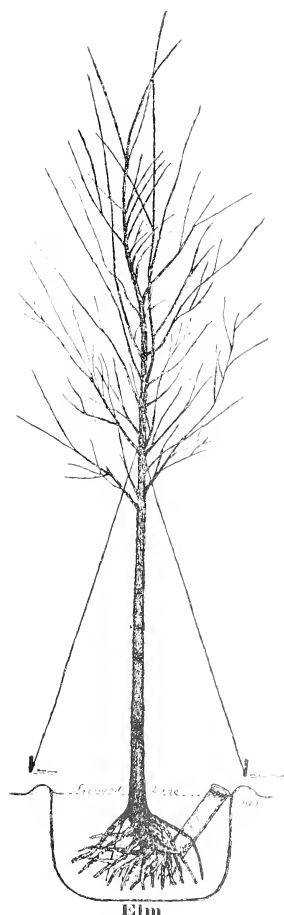
SEE "BUSINESS TERMS" ON LAST PAGE.

THE COLORADO NURSERY COMPANY,

J. Q. Jackson, Manager.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

HOW TO PLANT A TREE



The drawing at left is of a large Elm tree from our fields, with lines showing depth to plant, proper staying against winds and two methods of watering, either of which will insure growth. Large trees like this require more work and more care the first summer than the smaller ones but **they save time** and time is something one can not buy in any other way.

The hole for a large tree should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet deep, giving plenty of room for fill under and around the roots with good top soil. The sub-soil from the bottom can be used to complete the fill. Pack the soil with water and lots of it. **Watering** may be provided for by a basin, above the ground level, to hold 10 to 15 gallons of water, or a 4 or 6-inch tile planted with the tree. This should be filled with water every day for the first ten days and every week the first summer. **Staking** should be on the north and west.

Pruning of newly planted trees consists of thinning out the side branches where the top is too heavy. Do not cut off all of the lower branches until they get in the way; they will keep the tree from growing too slim. All forks should be cut out at once.

Smaller Trees ought to have a good deal the same care, both in planting and watering but, of course, require considerably less work. They will catch up with larger trees in time and the smaller they are, the better they stand transplanting.

ASH, ELM, LOCUST, MAPLE—The 'Big Four' among the shade trees.

These four species constitute three-fourths of all the shade trees planted and, for that reason, we grow them by the thousands, in all sizes, from one to seven or eight years old. The size and age sets the price.

GREEN ASH is a round headed, compact growing tree of pleasing appearance. It stands drouth well and its ability to stand up under early snow storms makes it desirable for planting anywhere a good tree is needed.

AMERICAN ELM is the most popular and probably the best general purpose shade tree. It thrives anywhere it can be given reasonable care but should not be planted in dry, exposed places and not higher than 5,500 feet.

THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST, the hardiest of the four; desirable anywhere a good tree is wanted. Of fairly rapid growth and dependable.

SILVER MAPLE (Soft Maple, Red Maple.) The poorest tree of the four because it lacks that hardiness necessary to the climate. Makes a large, friendly tree but should never be used where it will not receive good care.

Old men—past seventy—plant more trees than young men—under thirty. The old men have lived long enough to have had time to think it over.

FAST GROWING TREES—The Poplars

The **Boleana**, **Carolina**, **Canadian**, **Lombardy**, **Norway** and **Western** poplars are all used extensively for quick shade and windbreak planting. All, except the **Lombardy** which grows to a tall spire, are hardy up to 7,500 feet and are good trees for difficult places. The **Boleana** is the most ornamental of the lot but the **Carolina** is more used than all the others together. The **Western** (Seedless Cottonwood), being native, is the most dependable fast growing tree and is the only one we have found that will thrive in many parts of our trade territory. It is broad leaved, absolutely seedless and is used successfully at 8,000 feet altitude.

We do not recommend the poplars for planting where a better tree may be used but they are easy to start, give quick results and live twenty-five to fifty years. Any tree is much better than no tree and, because they will stand up to hard conditions, the poplars are always the first trees planted in new territory.

HARDWOOD TREES—The Maples and Oaks

Norway Maple, **Sugar Maple**, **Burr Oak**, **Pin Oak**. All of these are desirable and dependable lawn and street trees and need no description to most tree planters. They are harder to start than the softer wood trees but are worth all the extra attention in the way of careful planting and watering necessary to make them grow. Here at the nursery we do not consider them hard to handle but they require several more years to make than faster growing trees. The **Burr Oak** is hardy in any reasonable location but the **Maples** may not prove so above 5,000 feet altitude.

THE STRICTLY ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Flowering Crab, Hawthorn, Mountain Ash, Russian Olive

This group of trees are all medium to small growing and may be used singly on the small lawn or, as specimens or groups on the larger place. The **Cut-leaved Weeping Birch** is the most popular and is a beautiful specimen tree but should be planted where it will always have good care. **European White Birch** is much more hardy and, while it lacks the cut leaves and weeping habit of its more aristocratic sister, it makes a splendid lawn tree and should be planted more extensively.

The **Flowering Crab** bears large, pink flowers at "apple blossom" time. **Mountain Ash** has white flowers, followed by clusters of red berries. **Russian Olive** is a small growing tree with silver foliage. It resists drouth, alkali and cold and may be planted anywhere. Also, used for windbreaks and trimmed hedges and is one of the best for unfavorable locations.

NUT TREES—**Black Walnut** is the only nut tree hardy enough for the climate and the only one we grow. Grows rather slowly but makes a splendid, large tree. Not hardy above 5,000 feet altitude.

WILLOWS—**Wisconsin Weeping Willow** and **Golden Willow**.

These willows grow to large, spreading trees. The **Wisconsin** has grey bark, light green foliage and the slender branches weep to the ground. The **Golden** is more upright and the bark on the younger growth is a rich, golden yellow.



Shade Trees in Field

Did you know that a good tree on your property has a commercial value established by the courts? \$500.00 was the price set in one case of record.

OTHER GOOD SHADE TREES

Box Elder, Catalpa, Hackberry, Black Locust, Mulberry—Of this lot, the **Box Elder** and **Hackberry** are good; the latter especially, makes a splendid tree. The **Catalpa** and **Mulberry** are a good deal used for special purposes but are not always reliable. On account of borers which are killing many of the large trees, we consider the **Black Locust** worthless for planting in this territory.

Ornamental Shrubs

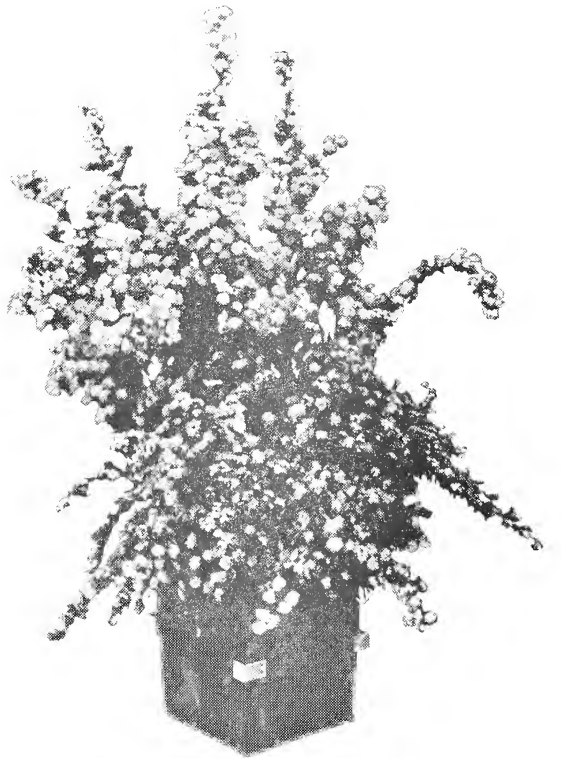
We grow a large assortment of Hardy Shrubs. They are from one to five years old and, in the Price List, are separated into uniform sizes; the younger plants by height and the larger, by age.

The young plants, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet sizes, are easy to start, do not cost much and in time, will catch up with a big one set at the same time. If you want immediate results the large, blooming size specimens are the thing. It has taken time to make them and they will save that time for you.

Our Shrubs do not need winter protection or babying. If they can not take the winters in the nursery row, we throw them out.

Planting Shrubs that have been grown in this climate is an easy job because they are hardy and will stand a good deal of handling without damage. Set them about two inches deeper than in the nursery row, pack the soil with water and keep them well watered the first summer. A thorough soaking every week is a lot better than a sprinkling every day.

Pruning—If planted late or, if slow to start, thin out the top or remove at least one-half of it. If it grows well, no pruning is necessary. In pruning old shrubs, cut out the old canes close to the ground.



A 4-Year Shrub—*Spiraea Van Houttei*

LARGE GROWING SHRUBS, 8 to 12 feet

Almond, Choke-cherry, Caragana, Dogwood (red-stemmed), Elder, Honeysuckle (white), Lilac, Privet, Syringea, Sumac, Snowball, Viburnum.

Most of this group are old favorites and are used for screens, background and hedge planting and, as foundation shrubs for large houses. We grow the **Almond** in pink and white; the **Lilac** is dark purple, white and lavender; the **Sumac** in Staghorn and Fern-leaved and the **Elder** in the common and fern-leaved.

Some men say that shrubs and flowers around the home are no earthly use, "Not worth a dollar." Yet that man will insist on wearing a necktie and may even shine his shoes.

MEDIUM GROWING SHRUBS—5 to 8 feet.

Coralberry, Opulaster, Pyrus Japonica (Japan quince), Shrub Roses, Spirea (Van Houtti, Billardi and Arguta), Snowberry, Thimbleberry.

This group is for foundation planting, for un-trimmed hedges, groups or specimens. The Coralberry and Snowberry will thrive in full shade and, while their flowers are not of much consequence, the long chains of coral-red berries on the one and the large, smoked pearl berries on the other, from September to freezing weather, make them very attractive. Opulaster is a strong growing, native shrub with white flowers. It is very hardy and stands drouth.

LOW GROWING SHRUBS—2½ to 5 feet.

Barberry (Japanese), Butterfly bush, Hydrangea, Potentilla, Rocky Mountain Cherry, Spirea (Anthony Waterer and Thunbergi).

All rather dwarf growing. Please note the Barberry is the Japanese and not the common Purple-leaved which has been condemned. It is the best shrub we have for foundation planting, un-trimmed hedge or for under planting of larger shrubs. It will thrive in full shade; the foliage colors finely in the fall and the red berries hang on until the new leaves come again.

The Potentilla and Rocky Mountain Cherry are both native shrubs and therefore, hardy in any location. The former bears yellow flowers nearly all summer and the latter bears a heavy crop of dark red cherries in late August. Hydrangea is used as a low shrub in this climate because the top usually dies almost to the ground each year and the large flowers are borne on the new growth.

SHRUBS WITH GOOD FLOWERS—28 kinds.

Almond (2 colors), Butterfly bush, Honeysuckle (3 colors), Hydrangea, Lilac (3 kinds), Opulaster, Potentilla, Japanese quince, Shrub Roses (5 kinds), Hydrangea, Spirea, (6 kinds), Snowball, Thimbleberry, Viburnum.

All shrubs bloom more or less, but this group are all good bloomers, with flowers suitable for cutting. A selection of these will provide flowers the summer through.

The Spireas are the most popular shrubs and the six species we grow would make a very credible showing if used exclusively. The Van Houtti is the large, white spirea and is a "best seller" everywhere. Arguta is rather large growing with feathery foliage and white flowers very early in the season. Thunbergi is dwarf growing with dense, fine foliage and small, white flowers. Billardi grows upright and bears large spikes of pink flowers in July and August. Anthony Waterer is nearest to an "everblooming" shrub. Rather low growing, with rich green foliage and large, flat clusters of red flowers. The flowers are borne on new growth and if they are cut, it will bloom the summer through.

Lilacs need no recommendation and for general planting, there are none better. Of the three kinds, the Purple is most hardy and the best. The White is similar except in color. The Persian is more spreading and the flowers are rich lavender.

The Honeysuckles, in all colors, are good, dependable, hardy shrubs and their foliage, flowers and red berries are pleasing. Thimbleberry is the native Rocky Mountain bramble and the most popular of the native shrubs. Viburnum opulus or High bush Cranberry is very similar to the common snowball, except that the flowers are borne in large, flat clusters and followed by clusters of red berries which persist until late in the fall.

SHRUBS FOR FOLIAGE EFFECTS

Barberry, Coralberry, Dogwood, Elder, Opulaster, Spirea (Van Houtti and Thunbergi)—Sumac (Staghorn and Fern-leaved). All of these color finely in the fall and add greatly to any landscape picture.

SHRUBS FOR TRIMMED HEDGES

Caragana, Honeysuckle, white; Honey Locust, Hardy Privet, Russian Olive. All these grow rapidly, stand shearing well and are hardy. We especially recommend the Caragana and Olive for planting where the climate is severe.

SHRUBS FOR UNTRIMMED HEDGES

Barberry, Honeysuckle (pink and red), Japanese quince, Spirea (Van Houtti and Arguta).

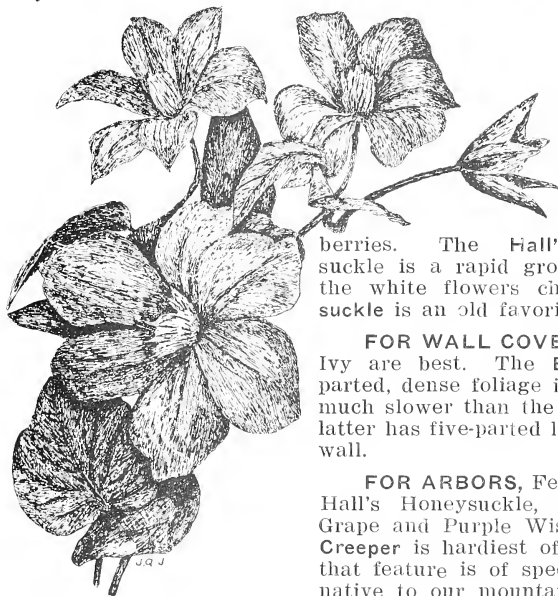
SHRUBS FOR DRY PLACES

Coralberry, Caragana, Elder (common), Honeysuckle (white), Lilac (purple), Opulaster, Potentilla, Rocky Mountain Cherry, Sumac, Thimbleberry.

One objection to planting spirea is that "they are so common." Well, silver dollars are fairly common too, but we have not noted any objection to them on that score.

Hardy Vines

All of these vines except two (the large flowering clematis) are easy to grow and will grow for any one who will plant them in good garden soil and give them sufficient water. They require no special location or care but naturally, will thrive better where they can have the sun for at least half of the day.



Clematis—Large Flowered

FOR PORCH PLANTING we recommend the Bittersweet, any of the five varieties of Clematis or the Honeysuckles. The particular variety of any is largely a matter of personal choice as all are good for the purpose. The **Bittersweet** is a vigorous climber with dark green foliage and clusters of red berries. The **Hall's Honeysuckle**—Fragrant Honeysuckle is a rapid grower with foliage nearly evergreen; the white flowers changing to yellow. **Scarlet Honeysuckle** is an old favorite.

FOR WALL COVERING the Boston Ivy and Engleman Ivy are best. The **Boston**, with its dark green, three parted, dense foliage is the better looking vine but grows much slower than the **Engleman** and is not so hardy; the latter has five-parted leaves. Either vine will stick to any wall.

FOR ARBORS, Fences or Screen planting, Bittersweet, Hall's Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Hop Vine, Wild Grape and Purple Wisteria are good ones. The **Virginia Creeper** is hardiest of the lot and should be used where that feature is of special advantage. The **Wild Grape** is native to our mountains and is a very satisfactory vine.

THE CLEMATIS—5 kinds.

Large Flowering—We grow two varieties; **Jackmani**, the large purple so highly prized everywhere, and the **Mad. Eduard Andre**, a good red variety with flowers not quite so large as the purple. They are grown from cuttings, under glass the first year.

Everyone who has tried it, knows the large flowering clematis are hard to transplant successfully and that every possible care should be taken, especially if they are handled with naked roots. They should be planted very early in the season, in rich soil, with the crown of the plant about two inches under the level and should be watered thoroughly at planting time. Frosty nights are good for them and if they have any protection, it should be from the sun rather than the cold. **Potted plants** may be planted any time and should be set so the ball of soil is one to two inches under the level. A thorough watering and a mulch of leaves finishes the job and with reasonable care, the vine should bloom the first year.

Small Flowering Type—We grow three species of the small flowering clematis; **Paniculata**, the white flowering species which blooms in late summer; **Coccinea**, which bears bright red, bell-shaped flowers from July to frost and **Crispa** which is similar to **Coccinea** except that the flowers are light purple. These are all grown from seed and are therefore less expensive than the other group and they are also much easier to grow. The **Coccinea** and **Crispa** die down to the ground each year and need no winter care except to see that they do not get too dry. It is our opinion that the **Coccinea** is the best decorative vine in existence for this climate.

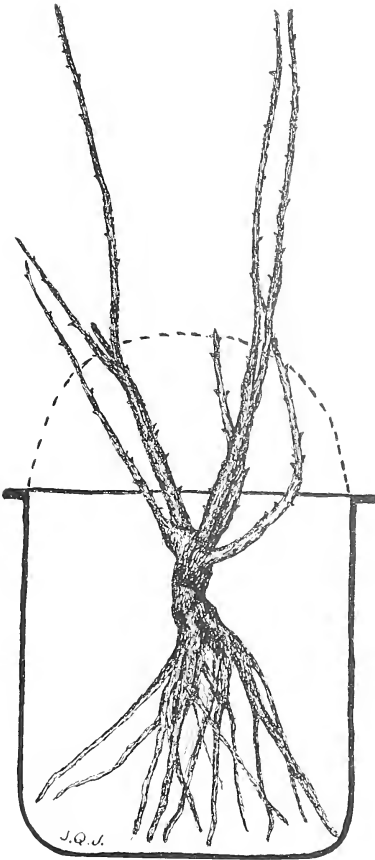
Climbing Roses. In selecting climbers, one should not overlook the Climbing roses; see page 9.

Every child has a right to be taught the names, uses and value of the trees and plants common to his neighborhood. Such information may be of more value to him than that on Darwinism or the personal habits of the dinosaur.

Roses

We grow 60 varieties of Ever-blooming Roses. Not a large list comparatively, but large enough, to more than cover every desirable type, color or shade. It is our intention to hold our collection to near that number, adding newer varieties only when we have tried them and found them better than those we would have to discard to make room for them. When we cannot tell the difference between two or more sorts without the label, we can see no good reason for offering any but the best one to our customers.

HOW TO GROW ROSES



2-Year Rose

PLANTING—The drawing at left shows a 2-year, field grown rose plant, with lines indicating depth to plant, and proper protection at planting time. **The soil** should be rich—good garden soil—and well spaded. **The hole** should be large enough to hold the roots, spread out, and deep enough to allow the plant to set, as indicated—union of top and root 2 inches under the level. **Water** should be used to thoroughly settle the soil—2 gallons to each plant. **Bank loose soil** against the plant six inches high and cut off all the top remaining above the mound. **Remove mound** when growth has started—10 days after planting.

IRRIGATION—It takes water to make good roses and the plants, regardless of age, should be watered **thoroughly** every week and, that does not mean "sprinkled." **Cultivate** at least once after each watering.

WINTER PROTECTION—When growth has practically stopped—usually late October—give the plants a good watering, to supply moisture during the winter and, when the ground is dry enough to work, protect them against the dry air and cold.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses may be bent over to the ground and covered with 3 or 4 inches of earth, after the manner of red raspberries. The wood of these is harder and they do not rot in the ground.

Hybrid Tea Roses are more tender and sometimes rot if the air is excluded too much and they may be covered with leaves or any other litter that will hold moisture. The covering may be banked up to the plants 5 or 6 inches or, the canes may be bent over to the ground and the covering applied. A thin layer of earth, burlap or chicken wire to hold the cover in place will save doing it over again. Covering the ground a few inches deep, 2 or 3 feet from the plant will prevent too deep freezing and often save a tender variety.

Don't plant Roses where they will not get at least the Morning Sun.

Don't put manure, scrap iron or similar junk in the hole where the rose is to set. If a fertilizer is required, put it around the plant, after planting.

24 BEST ROSES FOR OUR CLIMATE

Listed in two groups because they are different in habits of growth, hardiness and blooming qualities. For the benefit of customers who are unfamiliar with variety names, and want a few good roses.

Hybrid Perpetuals

The Oldest Class of Cultivated Roses

They are the most hardy, and are stiff, upright growers, with deep green foliage; as easy to grow as raspberries or other fruiting plants. The flowers are large and double and the color range is from purest white to deep crimson. They do not bloom as much as some varieties of the other class, but in this regard some are better than others, as will be noted.

SIX REDS—General Jacqueminot, Grus an Tepletz, J. B. Clark, Marshall P. Wilder, Ulrich Bruner, Prince Camille de Rohan.

The selection of the one or more best of this lot would be largely a matter of personal taste and ours would be, in the order as named. **Gen. Jack.** is an old timer and still one of the best garden roses. **Tepletz** is a vivid, fiery crimson, in bloom every day in the summer and early fall; for hedge or mass planting, it is the best there is. **Ulrich Bruner** is a hardy American Beauty and a better garden rose than that popular variety. **P. C. de Rohan** is very dark crimson.

FOUR PINKS—Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, George Ahrends, Anna de Diesbach.

We recommend these in order as named. The **Mrs. John Laing** was introduced in 1887 and is more popular now than when it was new. A rich, pleasing pink that blooms all summer. **Paul Neyron** is the largest flower of any rose and the long stems are almost thornless. **Geo. Ahrends** is a lighter shade and is often called "Pink Druschki."

ONE WHITE—Frau Karl Druschki.

Always included in the "best ten" when put to a vote of the American Rose Society. Pure paper white.

ONE YELLOW—Soleil d'Or.

"Sun of Gold" is the U. S. for its name and a very good description of a well grown flower. Its failing is too many flowers and one-half of the buds should be pulled off.

Hybrid Tea Roses

The "Everbloomers"

The result of crosses of H. P. roses on the more tender "Tea" varieties. They are fairly hardy—the degree of hardiness varying with the variety—of medium upright growth, with foliage favoring the Tea class. The average plant of a good variety will bloom two, and often three times in this climate—usually 100 days.

FOUR REDS—Crusader, Edward Mawley, Hadley, Etoile de France.

We consider **Crusader** the best Red H. T. we have tested to date. **Edward Mawley** makes the best show in the garden but is not quite so double. It stands up well in the sun and is never off color. **Hadley** is splendid; very double and the richest color imaginable but does not bloom with Crusader for us. **Etoile de France** is the crimson member of the famous Cochet family.

FOUR PINKS—Pink Cochet, Los Angeles, Radiance, Mme. Caroline Testout.

If you want one pink, take the first one; if two, take the second and so on. There are many splendid pink roses but, after years of test, we have yet to find a more satisfactory garden rose than **Pink Cochet**. **Los Angeles** is described as "luminous flame pink, toned with coral" but that may not mean much until you have seen the flower.

TWO WHITES—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, White Mme. Cochet.

The first is cream-white, regardless of weather, and is a splendid bloomer. **White Cochet** is pure white under glass but, in the garden, is tinged with pink by the sun. These are the two best white H. T.

A schoolboy who cannot, off-hand, give the first name of the bug that bit Cleopatra may be passed "conditionally" but the fact that he may not know the name of a friendly shade tree growing at the back door is not even noted.

TWO YELLOW—Mrs. Aaron Ward, Duchess of Wellington.

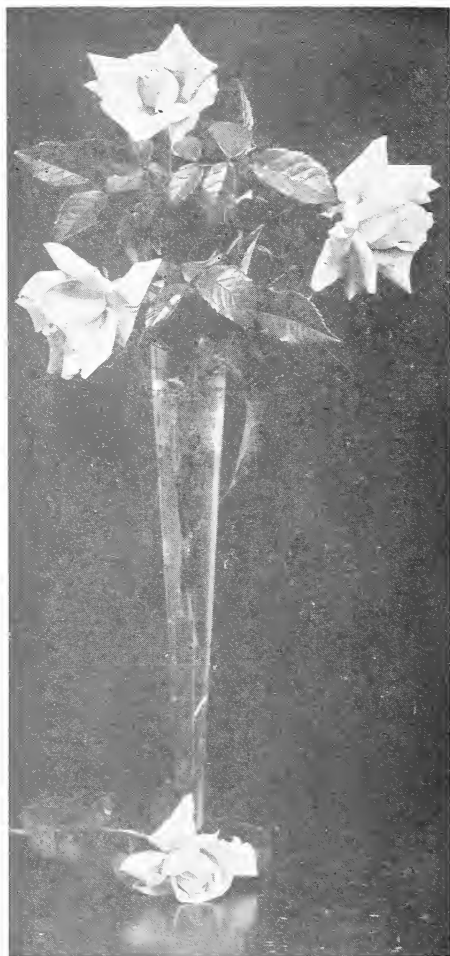
The Ward is much the best bloomer and the color is deep and rich. **Duchess of Wellington** is one of the "best ten"; color rich saffron yellow.

OTHER GOOD ONES

Arranged in alphabetical order. H. P. indicates Hybrid Perpetual and H. T. Hybrid Tea.

You will find many old favorites and some that perhaps you have not tried in this list. We have tried them all.

American Beauty—H. T., soft carmine.
British Queen—H. T., flushed pink.
Baron de Bonstetten—H. P., dark crimson.
Baroness Rothchild—H. P., pale pink.
Clio—H. P., flesh pink, cup-shaped.
Frank W. Dunlop—H. T., dark pink.
Francis Scott Key—H. T., crimson red.
General McArthur—H. T., rich scarlet.
Hugh Dickson—H. P., crimson-scarlet.
Hoosier Beauty—H. T., rich scarlet.
Killarney—H. T., sparkling pink.
Killarney, double white—H. T.
Lady Ashtown—H. T., Imperial pink.
LaFrance—H. T., silver-rose.
Mme. Butterfly—H. T., salmon-flesh.
Mrs. A. R. Wadell—H. T., apricot to orange.
Mrs. Charles Russell—H. T., rose-pink.
Mrs. Geo. Shawyer—H. T., clear rose.
My Maryland—H. T., salmon-pink.
Ophelia—H. T., salmon-flesh, shaded rose.
Pilgrim—H. T., bright rose-pink.
Red Radiance—H. T., deep red.
Richmond—H. T., scarlet-crimson.
Rhea Reid—H. T., brilliant red.
Red Letter Day—H. T., scarlet-crimson.
Sunburst—H. T., golden yellow.



Our Own Make

SHRUBS OR WILD ROSES

These Roses are admirable for planting in a shrubbery, to frame a Rose Garden, for foundation planting or along driveways.

Rosa Fendleri—Native. Flowers pink, 1½ to 2 inches across; foliage good.

Harrison's Yellow—Semi-double, bright, golden-yellow flowers in June.

Persian Yellow—A double flowering form; very dark, rich yellow.

Rosa Hugonis—Grows to five or six feet; foliage pale green, finely divided. Flowers single, 1½ inches across, bright yellow, in June.

Rosa Rugosa—Foliage dark green, wrinkled; flowers bright crimson, single. Much used as a shrub.

The ordinary garden variety of pestiferous bugs are of two kinds only—those that can and do eat the foliage and flowers and those that cant' and therefore do not... If you will fight them accordingly, you will win.

NEWER ROSES

Selected from a number of trials in our gardens.

America, Hills—H. T., 1923. Peach pink, long pointed buds, large flowers.

Amelia Gude—H. T., 1923. Buds yellow; open flower lighter, fairly full.

Angelus—H. T., 1922. White, with cream center; not so good as Kaiserin with us.

Commonwealth—H. T., 1923. Deep, solid pink; buds large, long-pointed. A splendid rose.

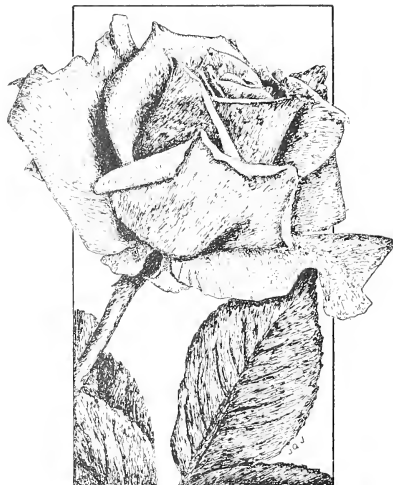
Golden Ophelia—H. T., 1918. Bright, golden yellow medium size; good buds.

Mme. Eduard Herriot—H. T., 1913. Best described as coral-red, both in bud and open flower.

Premier—H. T., 1918. Rich dark pink flower on long, almost thornless stem.

Souvenir De Claudius Pernet—H. T. 1920. Sunflower yellow that does not fade.

Sensation—H. T. 1922. Deep crimson; buds long; flower full and double.



Commonwealth

DWARF OR BABY ROSES

For border planting or pot culture; always in bloom. Flowers small, in clusters.

Baby Dorothy—Clear pink.

Baby Doll—Golden yellow, splashed with pink.

Crimson Baby—A miniature crimson Rambler that blooms all the time.

Erna Teschendorff—Fiery red, very double.

CLIMBING ROSES

These varieties of Climbers are hardy enough to stand most winters without any protection provided they are not allowed to become too dry. However, it is good business to take them down and lay them flat on the ground, covering them with leaves or other litter to insure against damage.

RED CLIMBERS—Climbing American Beauty, Excelsa, Paul's Scarlet, Crimson Rambler, American Pillar.

This group includes the most popular climbers; the first named being more largely planted than any other. **Paul's Scarlet** is a strong growing sort with semi-double flowers. **Excelsa** is a crimson Dorothy Perkins and a better rose for the climate than Crimson Rambler.

PINK CLIMBERS—Christine Wright, Dr. Van Fleet, Dorothy Perkins, Thousand Beauties.

For use instead of climbing vines we recommend **Dorothy Perkins** or **Thousand Beauties** which is even a stronger grower. Both are good.

WHITE CLIMBERS—Silver Moon, White Dorothy Perkins.

Silver Moon buds are faint yellow but open to large, semi-double, pure white flowers.

Peonies

The Flower You Plant Once in a Life Time.

PLANT OUR PEONIES in Either Spring or Fall; in an open location, free from shade; in soil such as you would want to use for a good garden. Set them deep enough so that the **Top Bud** is 2 inches below the ground level; 2½ to 3 feet apart. Water them thoroughly at planting time and the same as any other plant, afterwards.

Don't put green manure around them any time. An occasional mulch of well rotted manure is a great benefit.

Don't expect too much of them the first year. They live a long time and are therefore, never in a hurry.

Most any piece of peony root will grow, provided it has a live bud on it, but it takes two years to make a good one and, it is good ones we sell. The two years we spend on them is two years saved for you. We grow 30 Varieties, in all shades from purest white to darkest crimson.

FOUR REDS—Officialis Rubra, Felix Crousse, Delachei, Gen. Bertrand.

These four make up a blooming season from Memorial Day to July. The first named in the old time, early red or "Decoration Day" peony. **Felix Crousse** is one of the finest red varieties. **Delachei** is very dark.

THREE PINKS—Asa Gray, Alexander Dumas, Modeste Guerin.

Medium season to late varieties. The first is light pink; the second, medium and the last named dark pink.

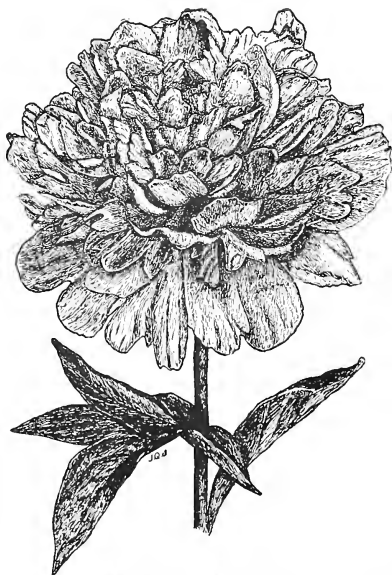
THREE WHITE—Festiva Maxima, Marie Lemoine, Queen Victoria.

The world's best white varieties. **Festiva Maxima** is large, early, clear white, flecked red on inner petals. **Marie Lemoine** is one of the latest, ivory white, compact and fragrant. **Queen Victoria** is mid-season, cream white.

TWENTY OTHER GOOD ONES

- Boule de Neige—White; late.
- Canariensis—Cream-white; late.
- Coronne D'Or—Shaded yellow; late.
- Fulgida—Rose-magenta; late.
- Francois Ortegat—Red; mid-season.
- Jules Elie—Satiny-pink; early.
- Jean D'Arc—Lilac-rose; early.
- Karl Rosenfield—Dark red; late.
- Louis Van Houtti—Carmine-rose; late.
- Lamartine—Dark red; mid-season.
- Madam Ducel—Salmon-rose; mid-season.
- Monsieur Dupont—White; midseason.
- Pres. Roosevelt—Brilliant red; late.
- Officialis Rosea—Pink; very early.
- Paul Neyron—Pink; early.
- Rubra Triomphans—Red; mid-season.
- Riene Hortense—Pink, mid-season.
- Rosea Plentissima Superba—Pink.
- Rubra Superba—Rose-carmine; late.
- Solfatare—Sulphur-white; late.

If you do not care for named varieties, order them by color, Red, White, or Pink. A mixture of the above varieties.



Festiva Maxima

Iris

Iris may be planted anywhere, any time, except when they are in flower and even that has been done.

It is the only good flower that will grow alike in all parts of the country, and for that reason, is being boosted for "The National Flower." The newer creations of both American and European hybridizers are rapidly taking the place of the older varieties and, next to peony, are the most popular members of the hardy garden.

These 20 Varieties cover a wide range of color and a long blooming season:

Alcazar—Very large, lilac blue and violet purple.

Bismarck—An old favorite; yellow and brown.

Caprice—Rich rose-lilac; fragrant.

Florentina—Pure white; early.

Flavescens—Soft yellow.

Kockii—Rich claret-purple; early. A favorite with visitors to our gardens.

Lohengrin—Tall growing; flowers large, mauve-pink.

Mme. Chereau—White, bordered clear blue. Always popular.

Prince of Wales—Flowers medium size, deep violet-blue.

Pallida Dalmatica—The largest and finest of the Iris; color clear, soft lavender.

Pallida Tinaea—Deep blue.

Plumeri—Coppery-rose and velvet-claret.

Princess Beatrice—Similar to Pallida Dalmatica but darker.

Prosper Laugier—Light bronze-red; a good one.

Queen of May—Peach blossom pink.

Queen of the Gypsies—Gold and maroon.

Ruby Queen—Claret red.

Rigolette—Yellow and mahogany.

Silver King—Silvery white.

Velvetine—Purple and old gold.



Iris

Perennial Phlox

Hardy Phlox may be successfully planted in either Spring or Fall but Spring is usually better in this climate and is also more convenient. To do well, Phlox should have a good, garden soil, free from shade and too close competition of other plants, but above all other requirements, they must have water. If they can be thoroughly watered every week from the time the buds form until the end of blooming season, a bed of Phlox will make about as satisfactory a showing of flowers as one would care to have. By planting an assortment of varieties, the blooming season may be extended from July 15th, till severe frost.

Set the plants an inch deeper than in the nursery row and from 1½ to 2 feet apart.

This List of Varieties covers the entire range of color as well as the blooming season.

RED VARIETIES—Coquilicot, Eclairer, Isabey, LaMahdi, R. P. Struthers. From Coquilicot, bright orange-scarlet, to LaMahdi, dark redish-purple, these five make a good red section. The first named is usually the favorite with R. P. Struthers, salmon-red, a close second. Eclairer is purple-crimson and Isabey is orange red.

PINK VARIETIES—Ryndstrom, Ola Whitten, Elizabeth Campbell, Delisland... We think Ryndstrom is the best pink. Elizabeth Campbell is also very popular but not so dependable in this climate. Ola Whitten is a lavender-pink with medium sized flowers, rather late and a good one.

LAVENDAR SHADES—Huxley, rose-lavender; Hercules, rose-purple, and Sunset, rich, dark lavender.

WHITE VARIETIES—Miss Lingard, F. G. Von Lasburg, Europa, Richard Wallace. The first named is the earliest and the second is best late, pure white phlox. Europa is flushed white with crimson eye. Richard Wallace is a strong growing sort with violet eye.

MIXED PHLOX—A mixture of the above varieties; cost less and are very satisfactory where one does not care to keep varieties separate.

Dahlias

If you have envied other people their fine display of Dahlias from July to frost and want one like it, try this formula.

Get good, named varieties; not necessarily expensive ones but not the department store kind. Plant them in good, garden soil, 3 to 4 feet apart, 4 inches deep with the root lying flat; about three weeks before the last frost date; May 1st to 10th, in this section. Water them at planting time and do not allow the ground to crust. After the plants are up cultivate and water them like any crop. A thorough watering every week is much better than a "sprinkling" every day or two.

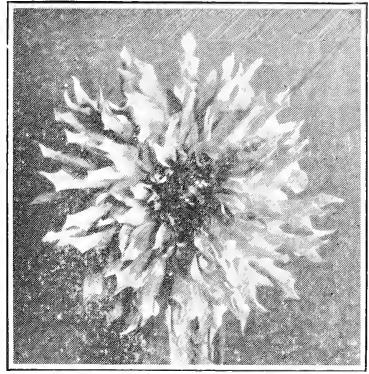
Even good dahlias will not do well in poor soil with no water but they will give you a lot for your money if treated fairly. When we consider that a dollar tuber will yield five dollars worth of flowers and from three to five dollars worth of other tubers, good Dahlias should be considered an investment.

Our collection of 25 varieties is not large, but people who have seen them will tell you they are all good ones.



Mina Barge—Decorative

Ten dollars invested in shrubs and flowers will turn into a hundred dollars when the property is sold. One thousand percent increase; not so bad.

**Pahaska—Cactus****Attraction—Cactus**

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Attraction—Large, clear lilac-rose; very stiff stems.

Bride's Bouquet—Medium size; pure white. One of the best white Cactus.

George Walters—Very large, on good stems; salmon pink, shading to old gold. A variety that is going to last and always rank among the few best.

Pahaska—(Buffalo Bill.) A shaggy, long petaled variety of very large size. Color apricot and fawn with pink shadings. A profuse bloomer.

Golden West—Golden yellow; good stems and a good cut-flower.

PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Coconina—Vivid red.

Chicota—Rich yellow.

Laura Barnes—Clear orange-red, sprinkled with gold dust.

Lawrence Ruppel—Rather large flower; rich copper-red, shaded apricot.

LaJara—Medium size, rich lemon-yellow; stems long.

Temptation—Cream-pink. Good cut flower variety.

Sweetheart's Bouquet—Salmon-rose, tinged with fawn. One of the best of the peony type.

Van Dyke—Rose color. Tall growing; good, long stems.

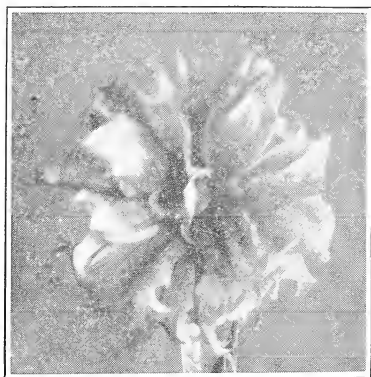
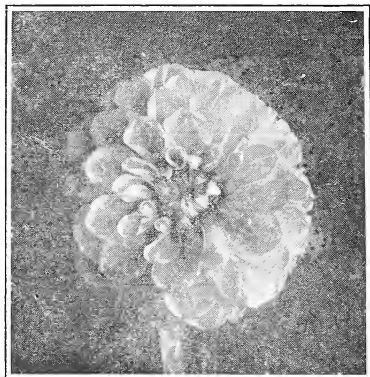
Waconda—Vivid red; tall growing; a good red.

SHOW DAHLIAS

Dee-Lighted—The Roosevelt Dahlia. Very large; pure white.

LaFrance—Rich pink, medium size, free bloomer.

Souv. St. Mihiel—Dark crimson-red to maroon.

**LaJara—Peony-Flowered****Dec-Lighted—Show**

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Delice—An old timer and still one of the best clear pink varieties.

F. W. Schieff—Large; golden bronze, shading to orange. Good cut-flower variety.

J. D. Long—The best landscape variety we have; grows to six feet with good foliage and an abundance of flowers; color a blending of autumn tints.

Lucy Davis—Rich golden apricot; large size, good stem and good form.

Meïrose—The best one of its color we have tried. Clear lilac pink; good size and a splendid cut flower.

Mrs. Carl Salback—Soft lavender-pink, on stems 18 to 24 inches long. Ranks with Attraction as a long keeper when cut.

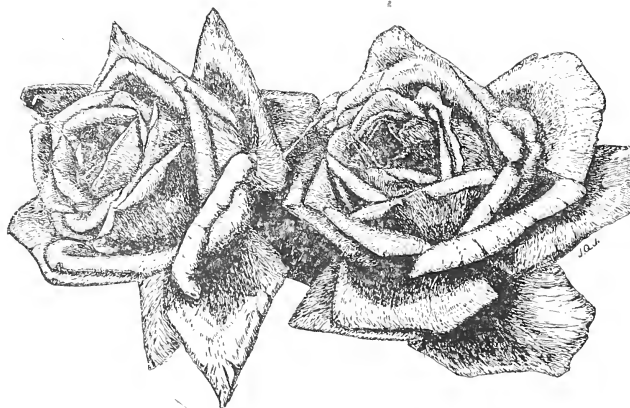
Mina Burgle—Generally conceded to be the best red decorative dahlia and with its quality, liable to hold that title.

Souvenir Douzon—The largest red decorative. Plant tall growing; always attracts the attention of visitors.

Mrs. Winters—Pure white. Plant rather low; stems medium; flower splendid form.

MIXED DAHLIAS

A mixture of the above varieties saves us time in handling and are therefore sold cheaper. They are not labeled so we can not guarantee any special color.



Gladiolus



Le Marechal Foch

These popular flowering bulbs can be bought at many places and at all kinds of prices. The old-fashioned, small flowering types are no longer popular with people who know and are therefore sold cheap, usually in mixture. The newer and much improved varieties cover a rather wide price range, depending in most cases, on quality and rarity and the price drops as the variety becomes more plentiful.

A few of the better varieties may be had at from 5c to 10c but this is due to the fact that they are extra good bulb producers. The average price is from 10c to 25c each with the dozen price at ten times that. Any good flower spike sells for that price at the flower shops and it would therefore seem that, with the increase, aside from the pleasure of growing them, gladiolus bulbs are a good investment.

Gladiolus must be planted in the spring. Good garden soil is sufficient and "standing room" is all they require. They should be planted about 3 to 4 inches deep, in an open location. Good soil, sunshine and water are good for "glads" too.

RED VARIETIES

Crimson Glow—Velvety, glowing red; long spikes; medium season.

Joe Coleman—Light scarlet; mid-season.

Mrs. Francis King—One of the good old ones. Light scarlet; long spikes; good cut-flower.

Neoga—Very dark red; spike and flower medium; late.

1910 Rose—Rich rose; early; a favorite cut-flower variety.

Red Canna—Bright red; spike and flower medium; late.

War—Dark red. Spike tall, straight; flower large; late.

PINK VARIETIES

Arizona—Light pink; tall growing; mid-season.

E. J. Shaylor—Deep rose-pink; ruffled. Spike tall; flowers large; early.

Evelyn Kirkland—Rose-pink, with scarlet blotch on lower petal. Very tall; flowers large. Mid-season.

Gretchen Zang—Soft pink, inclined to fade. Spike and flower medium. Mid-season.

Halley—An old timer. Salmon-pink; very early.

Loveliness—Light cream-pink; very large; mid-season.

Le Marechal Foch—Very clear, light pink; flowers large. A good one.

It is much more profitable to plant trees, shrubs and flowers adapted to your climate and conditions than to try to make others grow where they will not.

Mrs. Dr. Norton—Soft pink, with yellow throat; large; medium season. One of the very best.

Mrs. Frank Pendelton—Light pink with dark red blotch in throat; flowers very large and fine.

Orange Glory—Rather light orange, inclined toward pink in this climate. Spike and flower medium; mid-season.

Prince of Wales—Large, salmon-pink; tall; very early.

Panama—Medium pink; spikes rather short; flowers medium. Mid-season.

WHITE VARIETIES

Lily White—Pure white; early.

Mary Pickford—Cream-white; sulphur yellow throat; early.

Peace—White, with wine pencilings on lower petal. Spike tall; flower medium; late.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Flora—Sulphur-yellow. Very strong growing; medium season.

Roanoke—Light yellow; spike slender; flower medium size.

Schwaben—Rich yellow; spike rather short; flower large; late.

Souvenir—A good strong yellow; spike slender; flower medium to small.

BLUE AND LAVENDER

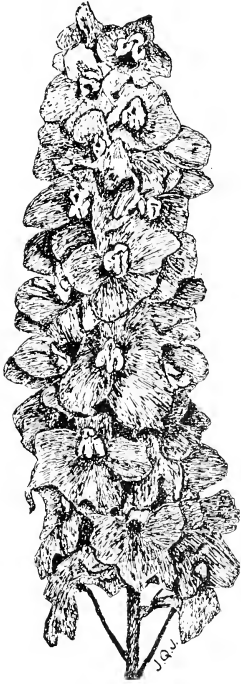
Baron J. Hulot—Dark, rich blue. Spike and flower medium; mid-season.

Louise—Bright blue-lavender with wine blotch. Spike and flower good. Mid-season.

Herada—Very deep lilac. A splendid sort. Mid-season.



The Hardy Garden Perennials



Delphinium

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Hardy, red, pink, white and yellow.

HARDY ASTERS—A mass of flowers in September. Purple and red.

HOLLYHOCKS—Double only. Red, pink, white, yellow, maroon, and **Sunset**—Copper-yellow, rose-flowering type.

PINKS—The kind with the spicy fragrance; all colors.

SWEET WILLIAM—We have an unusually good lot of these, in strong, rich colors from white to red or maroon.

STATICE LATIFOLIA—(Sea Lavender) Grows like Baby's Breath but the flowers are delicate blue.

GOLDEN GLOW—Tall growing; large, double yellow flowers.

ORIENTAL POPPY—Crimson-scarlet only.

In this group of Hardy Perennials there is nothing that will not grow most anywhere. They all have a long blooming season and are prized as cut flowers. Planted in the spring, they will bloom the same season and improve for several years. A small amount of money buys a lot in these field grown plants.

BLEEDING HEART—Does exceptionally well in this climate.

COREOPSIS—Golden yellow flowers fine for cutting, nearly all summer.

COLUMBINE—We grow the Rocky Mountain Columbine only, from seed of our own plants.

DELPHINEUM—(Larkspur) All shades of blue, in mixture. One of the best tall growing perennials.

DAY LILY—Rich, golden yellow flowers in June.

SHASTA DAISY—Large, single, white flowers all summer.

GYPHOPHILA—(Baby's Breath) Single flowering only.

GAILLARDIA—(Blanket Flower) Very large, orange-yellow and red flowers, on long stems.



Rocky Mountain Columbine

Hardy Lilies



Henry Lily

Not all lilies are hardy in this climate but these five are. With reasonable care, they can be depended on to bloom every year.

The bulbs should be planted in late fall or early spring, in good soil, about four or five inches deep.

HENRY LILY—Very tall growing, 4 to 6 feet; 20 to 50 apricot-yellow flowers in August.

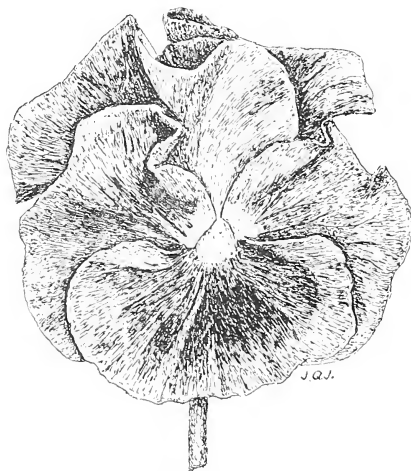
MADONNA LILY—The old fashioned, pure white garden lily.

CANDLE STICK LILY—Large clusters of orange-red flowers in July. A hardy, rank grower that seems to thrive anywhere.

TIGER LILY—Single flowers of orange, spotted black. Old fashioned but becoming very popular again.

REGAL LILY—A rather recent introduction and one of the finest. The flowers are large, white, slightly suffused with pink, with canary yellow at the center. Sweetly perfumed.

PANSY and ASTER PLANTS—We grow these, in mixture, from the best seed we can buy. The pansies are wintered out of doors and are ready to plant any time in the spring. The asters are grown in the green house and should not be planted out until danger of frost is past.



Pansy

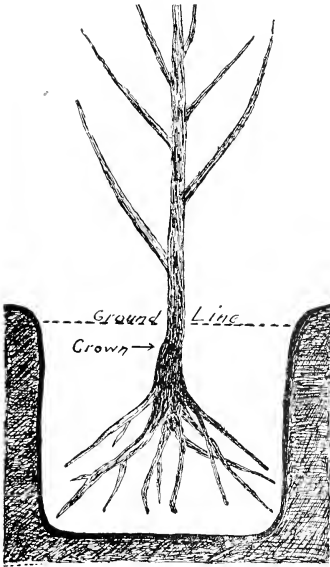
Fruit Trees and Plants

This Nursery has been growing Fruit Trees for its trade territory since 1880. In that time the fruit growing industry has grown from nothing, to its present proportions which utilizes thousands of acres of land and produces millions of dollars in wealth.

A good deal of testing and experimenting has been done, to standardize variety lists and methods of growing. A good deal more will be done as new varieties are offered. But for all practical purposes, the "guess" in fruit growing at an altitude of one mile has been largely removed and we can feel pretty sure—as sure as with any growing crop—what we can expect from a given variety of trees or plants in a given location.

WHERE, WHEN AND HOW

To Plant a Fruit Tree



A Fruit Tree—Planted

WHERE—Usually, on any ground that will grow good farm crops, but not always. Seepy ground is not good orchard ground. The best possible preparation is deep fall plowing, turning under a cover crop, and leaving the ground rough over winter.

WHEN—April 1st to May 15th. The nearer the former date, the better for the tree. Never in the fall. Good care may save late planting but often it is a failure.

HOW—See drawing at left which shows an average fruit tree at proper depth. Dig the hole large enough to hold the roots 2 inches deeper than in the nursery row. Use the top soil around the roots. Settle the ground with 4 gallons of water whether the ground is wet or not. Water every week for at least two months.

PRUNING—Thin out the branches. If the top is heavy, take out half of them and cut those remaining back to a reasonable length—12 to 15 inches.

Don't put manure or other trash in the hole where the tree is to set. Green manure will burn the roots and will do no good in any case. Put the fertilizer around the tree after planting.

Don't allow the ground around the tree to become baked and hard. Cultivate after watering as soon as the ground will permit.

THE SIZE TO PLANT depends a good deal on the price, the number to be planted and the man who is planting them. A fifteen-cent tree decently cared for is better than a dollar tree that is not. There is a reason when one tree is larger than another in the same row but the advantage of the larger tree can be lost in one year in the orchard. If it is not lost and the better tree bears a crop one year sooner, the difference in price will look pretty small.

WINTER CARE—Any tree or plant requires some moisture in winter and when the ground gets too dry or frozen below the feeder roots, top killing often results. Fall irrigation, late enough to avoid starting new growth, will save a lot of trees otherwise lost. In exposed places or on dry land, a mulch 4 to 6 inches deep and 3 to 6 feet each way from the tree will prevent too deep freezing and will hold the moisture.

APPLE TREES

We grow our Apple Trees from Grafts, on the French Crab seedling. The trees are taken out of the ground with a large, six-horse tree-digger, in the fall of their second year, separated into uniform sizes and heeled in, all under ground, for the winter. This insures against winter damage and we never have black hearted trees.

There is not a great deal of difference in the height of the largest and smallest trees because we aim to grow them all low headed. There is quite a difference in the diameter or caliper and the smaller trees are priced at considerably less. The culls of all sizes are thrown together.

People will not live where trees do not grow; they may camp there for awhile but not longer than necessity demands.

SUMMER APPLES—Duchess, Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent.

All well known varieties and all good ones. For high altitudes or for dry land planting, we recommend the **Duchess** and **Transparent**.

FALL APPLES—Wealthy, Fameuse (Snow) Maiden Blush.

The **Wealthy** is the best fall apple in any country and is profitable for the back yard or for a whole orchard. It is also best for high altitudes.

WINTER APPLES—Ben Davis, Black Ben, Delicious, Gano, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Janet, McIntosh, Northwest, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Winesap.

For long keeping apples, **Ben Davis**, **Gano**, **Black Ben**, **Winesap**, **Northwest**, **Janet**, and **Rome Beauty** are best, in about the order named. They will keep a long time in ordinary storage and bring their best price toward spring. **Black Ben** is dark red, looks like a highly colored **Jonathan** and sells well. **Northwest** is very large, golden yellow and sells well where a yellow apple is in demand. The old **Ben Davis** is always with us and will pay the grower more money, over a period of years, than any other variety. If you want to verify that, ask any large grower who has kept an honest record.

The High Priced Apples are **Delicious**, **Jonathan**, **McIntosh** and **Rome Beauty**. These may be kept a long time in cold storage but are at their best about Christmas time. **McIntosh** is not so well known but is a good apple and will become more popular.

Janet and **Grimes Golden** are both good ones but are inclined to over bear in this climate and the fruit is usually small. Proper thinning is a remedy for that fault but is seldom done. **Stayman** is not an apple for this climate but there is always more or less demand for it.

CRAB APPLES—Whitney, Florence, Shields.

A well grown **Whitney** is as large as Red June apple but has the true crab flavor. The tree is very ornamental. It is a good one to use where apples are difficult to grow. The **Florence** and **Shields** are good sized crabs, a good deal alike and the best we have tested.

PLUM TREES

Plum Trees are grown in the same manner as cherry trees and handled the same way. They are in two distinct groups, the one native to Europe and the other strictly American. The European varieties are commonly referred to as "Prunes" and American varieties as "Wild Plums" although one may have been just as "wild" in its native habitat as the other.

Our Variety List is not large and there are many other good ones that thrive in this climate but, in our opinion, these are the best and they have a way of always coming through with some fruit.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES—Lombard, Italian, Moore's Arctic, Bradshaw, Shropshire, Yellow Egg.

The selection of the one or more best of these is largely a matter of personal taste. **Italian** and **Moore's Arctic** are blue, above medium size and splendid quality. **Moore's Arctic** ripens in late August and **Italian** in late September.

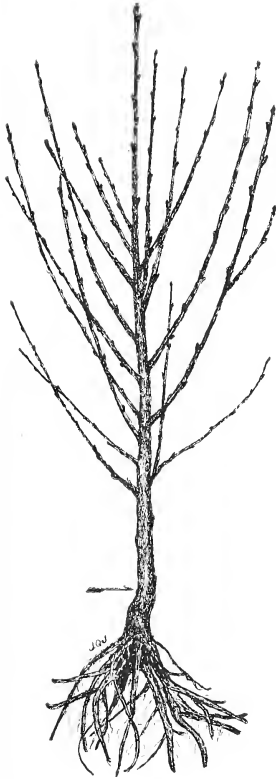
Lombard and **Bradshaw** are violet-red, large, good bearers. **Bradshaw** ripens in early August and **Lombard** in September. **Shropshire** is an improved damson; small, dark purple. **Yellow Egg** is very large, golden yellow; quality best. Ripe in September.

AMERICAN VARIETIES—Hawkeye, Wyant, DeSoto, Opata.

Improved varieties of the American wild plum. **Hawkeye** is large as the average prune; splendid flavor, ripe in August. **DeSoto** is similar in quality but much smaller and a heavier bearer. **Wyant** is medium in size and is a good jelly plum.

Opata is a hybrid, made to order for cold, northern climate. The fruit is good size, dark red and of excellent quality. The tree is hardy and will bear at two years old. Early August.

CHERRY TREES



Good 1-Year Cherry
(Arrows Show Depth To
Plant)

Our Cherry Trees are grown from bud grafts on the French mahaleb stock. These seedling stocks are imported at one year old, planted in the nursery row early in April and buds of the different varieties of cherries are inserted the following August. The buds remain dormant over winter and the following spring the seedling tops are cut off, allowing the buds to grow. At the end of one season's growth—usually in October—the trees are taken up, heeled in over winter and sold the next spring as "one year" cherry although the roots are really three years old.

The bulk of our trees are sold at one year, in uniform sizes, and there are a lot of splendid orchards in our trade territory to testify to their quality and ability to grow. **Two-year trees** are allowed to remain in the nursery row a second year.

EARLY CHERRIES—Early Richmond and Warner.

The first named is an old timer and probably the best early cherry. **Warner** was discovered in a local orchard by Mr. A. F. Warner and is supposed to be a variation of Richmond. It averages larger, a little later and is more solid than Richmond. It has yielded 10 tons of fruit from one acre in an orchard near Loveland.

MID-SEASON CHERRIES—Large Montmorency, Osthieime. The Montmorency is the standard canning cherry and constitutes at least three-fourths of all the trees planted in Northern Colorado. The fruit is solid and the pit small; the ideal market cherry. **Osthieime** is often referred to as a "sweet cherry" and is a good variety for the road side market or for home use. It does not bear as heavy as any of the others but brings the top price.

LATE CHERRIES—English Morello, Wragg. Of these two, the Morello is favored for Northern Colorado while Wragg seems to be more in demand farther south. The **Morello** is large, almost black when fully ripe and the tree bears very young. **Wragg** is similar except that it does not average quite so large and is less acid.

APRICOT, PEAR, PEACH

Any of these will bear an occasional heavy crop in this climate and, after such an occasion, there is a strong demand for whichever has happened to produce. In sheltered locations they often do fairly well and even an occasional crop is worth the cost. They should not be planted in exposed places.

APRICOTS—Alexis, medium size; yellow with red cheek. **Moorpark**, large size; orange yellow and red.

PEAR—Keiffer, Bartlett, Koonce. Three well known varieties. The last named is early but not so good as the others.

PEACHES—Champion, Elberta, Triumph. About the same line up as the pear. **Triumph** is early, orange yellow, flesh yellow, semi-free. **Champion** is supposed to be hardier; is large and cream-white.

CURRANTS

The **Cherry** currant is our best red variety, because of size and quality but mainly hardiness. **Fay's Prolific** is a good deal the same thing but not quite so hardy. The fruit is clear red. For a white variety we like **White Grape** best. We grow these three only.

A good crop of cherries is eight to ten tons per acre, worth \$80.00 per ton.

GRAPES

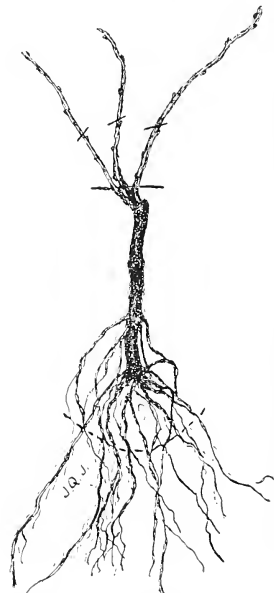
Grapes are a coming crop in Colorado. They have not been tested on a commercial scale in enough different localities to justify any broad assertions as to cash returns but, with five or six years test in Northern Colorado, we have learned some things about growing them and what to expect in the way of a crop. The market is all around us.

A clay soil with considerable sand or silt and a gentle slope looks best. Good, strong 2-year vines are better than small trash but even the little ones will grow if alive when planted.

The plants should be set in squares, about ten feet, if allowed to run on the ground and 7x10 feet if grown on a trellis. They will require winter protection and therefore, we think it better to allow them to run on the ground with perhaps, a small, portable frame to hold the fruit clear. Early planting is advisable and growth should be crowded early in the season rather than late. Rank growth with much irrigation late in the summer will induce mildew.

After the foliage has been killed by a good stiff frost, the growth of the previous summer should be cut back to 2 or 3 buds and the remaining stump covered with earth before dangerously cold weather. The plants should be uncovered very early in the spring—before any growth starts—in which case they will be held back until settled weather. Or late in May, after danger of frost is past. They are very susceptible to frost damage and we think the early handling better.

With a reasonable chance, grapes begin bearing the second year and four or five pounds of fruit per vine is not uncommon. The crop increases with age and 20 to 40 pounds on four or five year vines has been noted. The price of course varies but the home grown fruit has all the best of it on the market.



2-Year Grapevine. (Lines Show Depth To Plant and Proper Pruning)

BLACK GRAPES—Concord, Campbell's Early, Moore's Early and Worden.

These are all good varieties, with a season from the earliest to the latest. **Campbell's** is earliest and is more for the home garden than for market. **Moore's** is a very good market variety, ripe in late August. **Worden** is the best market variety. It is a seedling of Concord and very similar but mainly, it ripens in mid-September and so, misses frost damage. **Concord** is the best grape in the world but almost too late for this climate.

RED GRAPES—Agawam, Brighton and Delaware.

The first named is large, dark red and one of the best, if not the best red grape. It ripens with **Worden**. **Brighton** is medium size, copper-red and is a favorite on account of a splendid flavor. **Delaware** is a wild grape, below medium size, but with wild grape quality.

WHITE GRAPES—Moore's Diamond and Niagara.

Niagara is the best white grape. Large size, greenish white, ripe in early September. The native grown fruit of this variety is the equal of that from anywhere. **Diamond** is medium size, more yellow than white, ripe with **Niagara**.

BETA—A small black grape, either wild or near wild, recommended for the north. It is a strong grower and therefore good for covering arbors, fences, etc., where other varieties would not stand up.

BLACKBERRIES

The **Rathbun** blackberry is used more than any other because the canes are limber and can be laid down for winter protection. The fruit is of fair quality. **Blowers** is larger and well recommended in some sections.

To harp on the value of the fruit garden for growing children is like recommending a bluegrass pasture for growing calves.

GOOSEBERRIES

A ten-acre field of gooseberries is not uncommon in various parts of Colorado and the owners of these fields count their crops by the ten. Many of them with whom we are acquainted are willing to tell much larger stories as to cash returns than we care to retail here but, since they and the canners to whom they sell are in a position to prove it, we will let it go at that. In any case, gooseberries are a very profitable crop and are comparatively easy to grow because they are hardy and need no winter protection or other fussing common to many other fruit crops.

Oregon Champion is the only variety so far found worth the planting and so, is the only one we grow or handle in quantities. It is light yellow when ripe. **Carrie** is a red variety of good quality and some prefer it on account of the color.

RASPBERRIES

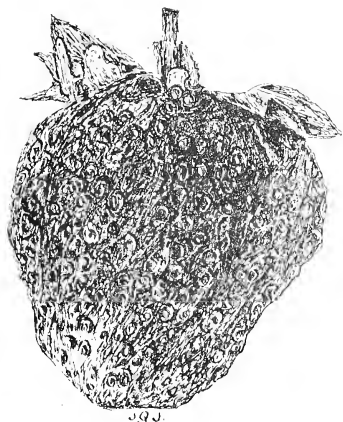
RED VARIETIES—**Marlboro** is the standard, one-crop variety and acres of them are grown around Loveland. Many trials have not found any other variety as good. **St. Regis** is an "everbearing" sort that bears two crops per year, one at the regular season and one from the new growth in the late summer and fall. A very good variety for the home garden but not much for market.

BLACK VARIETIES—**Kansas** is the best black cap. They bear about half as much fruit as the red sorts and bring twice the price. Plants should be set very early in the season—by April 15th—as later planting is usually attended with indifferent success.

DEWBERRIES

We handle the one variety, **Lucretia**, a berry of good size and good quality. Any dewberry must have winter protection and they do not stand such handling any too well but, if the vines get through the winter without injury, they bear a heavy crop.

STRAWBERRIES



Progressive

Senator Dunlap—The best one-crop variety yet tried for this climate. A rank growing hardy plant that bears well with half a chance.

Progressive—Very like Dunlap in quality and the best "Everbearing" variety.

All everbearing strawberries have a tendency to "run out" and must be held up to standard by constant selection of the mother plants. A good bearing plant does not make many runners and a non-bearing plant makes a lot of them which is the main reason for plants being sold at all kinds of prices.

GARDEN ROOTS

Asparagus—Plant the roots in rich soil, 12 to 18 inches apart, with the crown of the plant 4 inches deep and have asparagus for cutting the second year.

Rhubarb—Should also have good soil. It will and does grow in the fence corner but is a lot better when cultivated and watered.

Horseradish—We have it.

Bugs

There have been tons of books written about insect pests, mostly worth reading too, but for all practical purposes, it all simmers down to this: There are just two kinds of bugs and two kinds of poison to use against them.

One kind are those that can and do eat the foliage, fruit and flowers and consists largely of the various worms—really the larva of moths—grasshoppers, beetles, etc. Because they do eat something that you can put poison on, a stomach poison will kill them in short order and one or two applications of **arsenate of lead**, properly put on, will account for most any infestation. The powdered arsenate can be had at most any drug store in pound packages or less and full directions for mixing are on the package.

The other kind are the bugs that can not and therefore do not eat. They are the Plant Lice, of which there is a special kind for each kind of plants, and the Scale Insects. These pests are possessed of a beak with which they puncture the leaves, flower petals and bark of the plant and suck the plant juices. You may throw a stomach poison all over them for a week and, if they did not drown, they would not be inconvenienced, but a **contact poison**, such as nicotine, lime-sulphur, or various other advertised insecticides is sure death when properly applied. The nicotine, under the trade name of "Black Leaf Forty," can be had at drug stores, in any quantity and should be mixed with one tablespoonful of the tobacco to one gallon of water and applied with any spray gun that has force enough to throw a good spray. It is the best spray for the garden because, at the strength indicated, it will not burn the foliage of any plant.

In selecting a remedy, note first whether the insect is eating the foliage or merely sucking the juices and buy the material accordingly.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING TREES AND PLANTS

Ornamental Trees and Plants

- Trees**—Large growing, 40 to 60 feet.
Medium growing, 25 to 40 feet.
Small growing, 20 to 30 feet.
- Shrubs**—Large, 4 to 5 feet.
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.
Small, 2 to 3 feet.
- Screens**—4 to 5 feet.
- Hedges**—1 foot apart in row.
- Roses**—Hybrid Perpetuals, 2½ to 3 feet.
Hybrid Tea, 1½ to 2½ feet.
- Peonies**—3 to 3½ feet each way.
- Phlox**—1½ to 2 feet.
- Perennials**—Large, 1½ to 2 feet.
Small, 1 to 1½ feet.
- Dahlias**—3 to 4 feet each way.
- Gladiolus**—Rows, 2½ feet; 3 to 4 in.

Fruit Trees and Plants

- Apples**—25 to 30 feet each way.
- Cherries**—16 to 18 feet each way.
- Plum**—18 to 20 feet each way.

Grapes—8 to 10 feet each way.

Gooseberries and Currants—Rows, 5 feet;
3½ feet in rows.

Raspberries—Rows 7 feet, 2½ feet in row.

Strawberries—Field Culture, rows 4 feet;
1 foot in row.

Strawberries—Garden Culture, 1 to 1½
feet each way.

Asparagus—Rows 4 feet; 1½ feet in row.

Number of Trees Required per Acre

At 30 feet each way.....	50
25 " " "	70
20 " " "	108
18 " " "	135
16 " " "	170
10 " " "	435
8 " " "	680
5 x 3½ feet.....	2,489
7 x 2½ feet.....	2,489
4 x 1 foot.....	10,890
4 x 1½ feet.....	7,260



BUSINESS TERMS

Our Terms—Are cash with order or satisfactory reference. Orders to be sent C. O. D. should be accompanied by one-fourth cash.

Our Guarantee—We guarantee every order to reach the Postoffice, Express or Freight Station of the customer in Good, Live Condition. If received promptly and planted properly, we will replace at one-half the current retail price, any trees or plants that fail to start growth. **We cannot be responsible for the life of any tree or plant after it has once started growth.**

Caution—In filling orders we intend that all trees and plants shall be true to name under which they are sold and, on proper proof that any has proven otherwise, we will replace same free of cost or refund the price paid, but it is mutually understood that we shall, in no case, be liable for any sum greater than the price paid for the trees or plants.

In Ordering—Please give instructions when to ship and whether by Post, Express or Freight.

Prices—Because we do not print a new Catalogue each year, we issue a separate price list which will quote current prices on all items in stock.



Rocky Mountain Cherry